

SEED CORN

Press Bulletin No. 15, Georgia State College of Agriculture

A gradual change has been taking place in the production and sale of seed corn in this country during the last decade. Previous to this time nearly all the corn used for seed was shelled and sold to the grower in that condition. At present the tendency is for more and more of the seed corn to be bought on the cob. The reason for this change is due to the fact that many ears of corn are worthless for seed, and by purchasing the corn on the cob the grower has an opportunity to select the ears that are likely to yield well. Many of the undesirable qualities in an ear can be detected by the eye, but very often a good looking ear will show a very weak germination and produce a weak plant yielding only a nubbin instead of a good-sized ear. The college has made many germination tests of samples of corn from different sections of the state. The work has been carried on as follows: Bushel lots of corn have been secured for nearly all of the tests, the ears being divided into groups according to size of ear and the results of the tests from the different sized ears separate. Many tests have been made and in every case the total per cent. germination and the per cent. strong germination was in favor of the large ears or ears that came near the standard of size for the variety tested.

The following example will illustrate the point: Ninety ears of Henry Grady corn were used for the test. The standard size ear for this variety is about sixteen ounces. The ninety ears were divided into two groups, the first group containing 40 ears weighing from 14 to 17 ounces. The average total per cent. germination for this group was 94, and the per cent. strong germination was 55. The second group contained 50 ears weighing between 11 and 13 ounces. The average total per cent. germination for this group was 85, and the per cent. strong germination was only 33, as compared with 55 for the large ears.

Second, 80 ears of Hembree corn, a local variety, was tested. The standard size ear for this variety is about 14 ounces. The 80 ears were divided into two groups. The first group consisted of forty ears weighing from 13 to 15 ounces. The average total per cent. germination for these ears was 97.75, while the per cent. strong germination was 39.2. The second group consisted of 40 ears weighing from 9 to 12 ounces. The average total per cent. germination for these ears was 66.4, while the per cent. strong germination was only 10.5, as compared with 39.2 for the standard size ears.

These results show that seed corn is not in good condition in many cases and should be tested before planting. The difference in germination between the different sized ears of corn in this test corresponds to previous experiments made by the writer, and should be a guide in selecting corn in the ear for seed, as weak germination is at least partly responsible for low yields of corn observed throughout the country.

P. O. VANATER,
Supt. Field Demonstrations,
Athens, Ga., March, 1909.

PRINTERS OF FLORIDA

With Florida's splendid health conditions and already low mortality from tuberculosis, it becomes a comparatively easy proposition to practically free the state from the more needless forms of disease. The Tuberculosis Exhibition campaign is working to this end. We invite your corporation.

Three job printers in Pensacola have been kind enough to offer to do a single job of work in the furtherance of the "All Florida Campaign." We are asking every printer in this state if he will not do likewise. One job apiece will give us a wealth of valuable printed matter, which will enable us to do many things which will help in pushing the campaign throughout all Florida.

Will you not therefore indicate promptly that you are willing to co-operate in this fashion in order that we may submit copy to you.

Yours truly,
American Tuberculosis Exhibition,
E. G. Routzahn, Director.

A FATAL BREATH

Brookton (with statistical bent)—Do you know, old man, I've just been reading up a lot of statistics on present-day mortality, and I have learned some remarkable things. Why, every time I breathe a man dies!

Broxton (comprehendingly)—By the great autotomes! Then, why in the name of the census don't you chew cloves?—Philadelphia Ledger.

A man may die of wounds, no one of which would prove fatal.

A big cave has been discovered in the Adirondacks.

SMOKING

To the Editor Ocala Banner:

The subject of smoking brings up many memories of childhood. We all remember how father used to lick us for smoking cigarettes and corn-cob pipes.

We did it because we saw father smoke, though, and thought that we had as much right to smoke as father did. We tried a cigarette and it made us sick. That made us the more determined to "get on to the thing."

The larger boys laughed at us when we threw our cigarettes away in disgust, and told us that they did not make men sick. Now, of course, we were men, for we were not ten years old, and couldn't we eat as much as father could?

We weighed sixty-five pounds and were three feet tall, so weren't we men? Why, sure, and we were willing to lick any boy (younger than we) who denied it.

So thus we began it, and got accustomed to it, so it wouldn't make us sick any more. Then we ridiculed the other kids who were just learning the habit.

When we went home, our sister would smell our breath, and say: "Pa, Buddy has been smoking again," and it was to the wood-house for curs on the double-quick.

Not understanding the results of smoking, we thought that father was a tyrant.

So, we kept it up on the sly until we found that we were confirmed smokers. We decided that we had better take to the pipe, and maybe that wouldn't hurt us so bad. So we tried the pipe, and then the cigar, but they were all bad for us, and the sensible ones among us quit it.

Not being one of the sensible ones, I did not quit it until I had become an inveterate smoker. Seeing the results in my companions who had quit, I finally quit by degrees, until I was an occasional pipe and cigar smoker. I am not going to endorse the pipe, nor the cigar, because I take a smoke once or twice a day, because they do nearly as much injury to the lungs as the cigarette.

A pipe, especially if used very frequently, will cause a lot of trouble. It will make a person forgetful, dizzy-headed, and affects the heart and blood.

When I was working in Wilmington, N. C., as telegraph operator, I saw a bad case of cigarette smoking. There was a young man working in the train dispatcher's office, and had a cigarette in his mouth all the time, except when he was eating or sleeping. He had respect enough for the superintendent of transportation to throw the cigarette away when he came in, but at all other times he smoked. He was finally discharged on this account.

He obtained a position somewhere else, and for several months I lost sight of him.

One day a boy from the hospital came to the office and told us that a friend of ours was at the hospital and wanted to see us after we were off duty.

Several of us went to see him, and found that it was our friend who had been working in the train dispatcher's office. He was looking like a skeleton and was nearly gone. He called us around his bedside and told us that cigarettes had ruined him. He asked us not to smoke them any more. He could not say much, as his breath was coming short, but we understood what he wanted to say. He died in a few days, a victim of the cigarette habit.

This is only one case in a hundred that I could cite you, but it is enough. It was enough for me.

If cigarette smokers wish to see how much poison they deposit on their lungs when they inhale the smoke, if they will get a white cloth and blow some cigarette smoke through it, they will see more clearly what they are doing.

AUSTIN FINLAY JOYNNER, JR.

CORRECT

Lum Smith of the Madison Enterprise-Recorder is a candidate for assistant reading secretary of the state senate. Lum is a good reader and would make an ideal assistant to Nat Marion.—Gainesville Sun. The Sun is absolutely correct. No two men in the state, or in any other state for that matter, are better qualified for the positions above named than Nat Marion and Lum Smith. If the legislature is wise it will elect them both on the first ballot.—Jasper News.

PICKING UP CHIPS

Jones, a player of poker was he, And skilled in the same; Stole in his house at 4:33 From a stiff-limit game; Wife was on hand and angry indeed— (Jones revels in quips!) Banished suspicion by telling her He'd been "picking up chips." —Buffalo News.

THE SPIRIT CALLING BACK

A weird, long, loud, mournful sound falls on my ears this Sunday night. I've been hearing it for some time. "What is it?" "Someone calling the spirit back."

I go out on the upper porch. Just over there, in a stone's throw, we see a light on the top of a house and a woman's voice is calling—"Kyui le ah!" "Oh, come back! Oh, come back!"

Someone in the house is very low, dying, or perhaps dead, and this is the last hope. While she is out in the cold on the roof, calling, "kyui le ah—kyui le ah!" another is hunting with a lantern for some living thing in which the spirit has entered.

There is the answer—"Letse—Letse!" which means "Coming—Coming." Something has been found, perhaps a spider, perhaps a cricket, only something with life.

Oh, the sadness of it all! Oh, that heart-rending wail!

Three temples in a hundred yards, and a great pagoda reaching towards the moonlit heavens, people with priests, and this is what they have taught her. This is her comfort, a spider, a worm.

A Christian church and three schools in a hundred yards, and yet they have not touched her, and there are at least \$4,400 people in this heathen city still untouched by Christ, though on last Sunday there were about one hundred and fifty communicants in the church. The centuries-old walls are showing decay and crumbling in places. God grant as they fall heathenism may fall, too. Help us as we teach, teach Christ, and so fill this new generation with Christ and the Christ-love, until old things shall pass away and all things become new.—Mrs. S. S. Harris, in Florida Christian Advocate.

In Methodist Circles

After four years in the pastorate, it seems natural to come back again to district work, where twelve busy years of my itinerant life have been spent. The presiding eldership, like every other place in Methodism, is a mixture of sweet and bitter. Bishop Galloway once said that a four weeks' circuit was the royal place in Methodism, and he had tried about all the places. One thing is sure—the Methodist preacher who is looking for an easy place, will find failure and disappointment everywhere. Another thing is just a certain—if he will trust in the Lord and work hard, he will be happy anywhere.

I have held eighteen quarterly meetings up to date. The pastors are busy and most of them hopeful. Several charges have made a very commendable advance in their assessment for pastor's support. A few have disappointed us by putting the assessment too low. We can never build up the church by holding down the pastor's salary to the lowest notch. Christian liberality is a blessed grace, and a means of growth in grace. When I see how covetousness is hindering the church and blighting so many lives, I do pray for the happy day to come when God's people will quit their quibbling and hair-splitting and bring all the tithes into the storehouse. It is really wonderful to see how a church takes on new life when a goodly number of its members begin to honor God by tithing their income for his cause. It opens the windows of heaven every time.

It has been a great pleasure to me to have persons come forward to join the church at three of the quarterly meetings held. Some pastors and some people magnify the quarterly meeting as a great occasion, and at the three places referred to above that was done. It pays to magnify these meetings, and it can be done even with an ordinary presiding elder like the writer. For the sake of the church, for the sake of perishing souls, for the honor of our Lord, let us magnify our quarterly meeting occasions.

Our missionary institute at Rochelle was a rich blessing to us all. Eighteen of the twenty-five pastors were present. The brethren determined to push the missionary collections early in the year. That is very important, and I do hope every pastor will plan and work to this end. I was so glad the pastors decided to keep up our Cuban Special this year. There are wise-hearted and willing-hearted people all over this district who will be glad to help in paying this seven hundred dollars. Let all money for this purpose be sent to Rev. R. H. Barnett.

Our people at Ocala have recently had a rich treat in the Bible readings conducted by Miss Emma Tucker. Under the direction of the pastor, the meetings continued for two weeks, and it was good to be there.—T. J. Nixon, in Florida Christian Advocate.

GIRLISH

By the time a girl gets old enough to believe that men don't mean the nice things they say, she is so old they don't say them any more.—Chicago News.

CREED

This is my creed: To do some good, To bear my ills without complaining, To press on as a brave man should For honors that are worth the gaining;

To seek no profits where I may By winning them bring grief to others,

To do some service day by day In helping on my toiling brothers.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NEWS

We are indebted to the Ocala Banner for extra copies containing our articles.

Mr. Wallace F. Mantey, state treasurer last year, and Miss Ethel Frost, ex-secretary of Northeastern district, were married March 4th at the bride's home in East Jacksonville. Their pastor, Rev. Paul Brown, performed the impressive ring ceremony, after which there was an informal reception. The decorations were green and white in the parlor, with a large bell of these colors adorning the ceiling. In the dining room was a similar bell of red and green, and even the sandwiches, which formed part of the lunch, were bell shaped. Both Presbyterian and Congregational Endeavorers had a part in making it a delightful time for the happy young couple, who left soon after the marriage ceremony for a two weeks' visit at the bridegroom's old home in Eustis. Mr. Mantey is serving his second year as treasurer for Northeastern district, and both he and his bride are well known and beloved by very many of us. Their new home is at 421 Van Buren street, Jacksonville.

Miss Mary Palmer, who, three years ago, was a faithful Junior superintendent for the state union and Polk and DeSoto district, is now among relatives in Connecticut, and a "shut-in" from rheumatism. In a letter from her are the following beautiful lines: "It is snowing today and all the world is white and dreary looking, but by contrast these lines keep coming to my mind:

"Wherever last spring abides, And never withering flowers."

We are glad to announce that the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard and East Coast roads will give excursion rates for the convention in Tampa, April 20-22. Full particulars will be sent directly to each society, but it may be well to mention now that the reduction is one-half fare, plus 50 cents. Remember, we need one hundred delegates, and also that if necessary to make up this number tickets of those having clergy rates will count. As it is a mid-week convention each society should endeavor to send its pastor. All who are planning to attend and will, if needed, take some part on the program, should write as soon as possible to Rev. Jas. F. Winnard, 403 Palm avenue, Tampa. Remember, entertainment is free for all.

Mrs. W. S. Middleton, wife of the new president of Northeastern district, is very ill, and it now seems improbable that Mr. Middleton can lead the delegation from his district to Tampa. Our sympathy for this hospitable Endeavor home in Pomona.

We wonder how many ministers preached on "What Would Jesus Do?" we wonder. At least one did in Jacksonville, and it is hoped that others followed the movement plan in this way. The state secretary will provide pledge cards for those requesting them, and for decision day, March 21, will gladly send a personal message if asked for.

Allen Christian Endeavor Leagues have recently been organized under favorable conditions in Center Hill, Webster, Sparr and Apalachicola.

For March 14th, the C. E. topic is "Knock-Out Blows for the Saloon," and adaptable to the citizenship topic for Florida in March, outlined in our news article last week. The Christian Endeavor World gives a splendid epitome along this line of thought, and the prohibition map and cartoon on page 466 should add to the success of programs for the occasion. After the 14th is passed it will be well to preserve this number of the C. E. World for future reference. Next year, now nearly here, must be a strenuous one in temperance and moral progress in Endeavor activity for Florida, or we will be far behind other state unions with no greater opportunities than we have. GRACE A. TOWNSEND, Interlachen, March, 1909.

MORE TROUBLE

The temperance people want a law passed prohibiting the shipment of liquor from wet counties to dry territory. In our humble opinion this would result in many of the counties that are now dry voting back the saloon, which few of us want in Alachua county. If the prohibition amendment is submitted to the people the temperance people had better let the other proposition alone until after the next general election.—Gainesville Sun.

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